1: Holmberg--12 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 281, 287, 237

"The Siriono do not manufacture any type of barkcloth, nor do they use hides for anything but food. Feathers are applied to arrows and are used to make ornaments for decorating the hair, but featherwork as an art is not practiced."

1: Holmberg--16 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
237

"About one-half of this shank [MPK: of the chonta-headed arrow] is coated with prepared beeswax called iríti and inserted up the hollow shaft for about 6 inches. The part of the shaft containing the shank is then loosely bound with ambaibo bark fiber and left to dry. While it is drying, a small conical plug (eája), likewise coated with hot beeswax, is inserted in the proximal end of the reed. This plug contains the nock of the arrow."

1: Holmberg--16 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 411, 237, 825

"The arrow is now ready for feathering. For this purpose only two kinds of feathers (éo) are used, except in case of emergency. All chonta-headed arrows are feathered with the large wing or quill feathers of the curassow, while bamboo-headed arrows are feathered with the large wing feathers of the harpy eagle. Informants were emphatic in stating that these are the only feathers ever used, and it was rare that I saw an arrow feathered otherwise. Occasionally, however, the feathers of one of the smaller varieties of guan are used.

Feathering is done by the Peruvian cemented technique. Before a feather is put on, however, about 5 inches of the arrow shaft, below the lashing which secures the plug containing the nock, is coated with hot beeswax. Then the aftershafts of a feather are removed (the mandible, containing teeth, of the palometa fish is used for this purpose) and placed over the soft beeswax along the shaft and in line with the nock. They are then lashed by winding at intervals between the barbs of the feather a very fine thread taken from a grasslike plant growing near rivers, called dicíbi. Nowadays, when available, manufactured cotton thread is considered ideal for this purpose. After the feathers have been glued and lashed to the arrow shaft, the beeswax is smoothed out by rubbing a wet thumbnail over it."